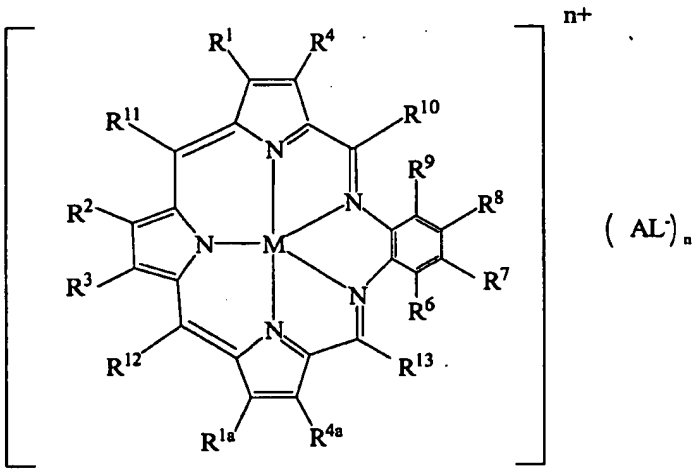
Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel pending claims 1-42.

43. (New) A method for treating a disease or condition in a patient resulting from the presence of neoplastic tissue comprising providing the patient with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1:



Formula 1

wherein M represents a metal cation selected from Gd^{+3} or Lu^{+3};

AL is an apical ligand with the proviso that AL is not derived from acetic acid, nitric acid, or hydrochloric acid; n is 2;

R^1, R^{1a}, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{4a}, R^7, R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, and R^{13} are independently selected from hydrogen, acyl, acyloxy, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aryloxy, carboxyl, (optionally substituted alkoxy)carbonyl, (optionally substituted amino)carbonyl, (optionally substituted amino)carbonyloxy, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted heterocyclooxy, and hydroxyl; and R^6 and R^9 are hydrogen.

44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein M is Gd^{3+}.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, and R^{13} each hydrogen.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein R^1 and R^{1a} are identical, and R^4 and R^{4a} are identical.

47. (New) The method of claim 43, further comprising providing the patient with ionizing radiation.

48. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the apical ligand is selected from the group consisting of sugar derivatives, cholesterol derivatives, PEG acids, organic acids, organosulfates, organophosphates, phosphates or inorganic ligands.

49. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the apical ligand is derived from an acid selected from the group consisting of gluconic acid, glucoronic acid, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, methylphosphonic acid, phenylphosphonic acid, phosphoric acid, formic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, pentanoic acid, 3,6,9-trioxodecanoic acid, 3,6-dioxoheptanoic acid, 2,5-dioxoheptanoic acid, methylvaleric acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, 3-fluorobenzoic acid, 4-aminobenzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, and p-toluene-sulfonic acid.

50. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 is provided in an amount between about 3 to about 15 mg/kg of patient body weight.

51. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 is provided in an amount between about 1 to about 7 mg/kg of patient body weight.

52. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 is provided in multiple doses.

53. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 is provided in a dosage form selected from the group consisting of osmotic pump systems, dissolution systems, suppository, liquid solutions, suspensions, and emulsions.

54. (New) The method of claim 43, further comprising administering an additional therapeutic agent.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is sedative, narcotic, anti-emetic or analgesic.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is administered topically, intradermally, or subcutaneously.

57. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the providing of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 43 is selected from the group consisting of intra-arterial injection, intravenously, intraperitoneally, rectally, parenterally, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously.

58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the providing of therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 is intravenously.

59. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 is produced by apical ligand exchange of a metallotexaphyrin apical ligand (AL_1) with an excess of apical ligand (AL)H.

60. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein AL_1 is acetate.

61. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the metallotexaphyrin apical ligand is provided to the patient in the form of an intravenous solution.

62. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein AL_1 is acetate.

63. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the (AL) is selected from the group consisting of sugar derivatives, cholesterol derivatives, organic acids, organosulfates, organophosphates, phosphates or inorganic ligands.

64. (New) The method of claim 63, wherein AL_1 is acetate.

65. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the apical ligand is phosphate.

66. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the apical ligand exchange results in a higher solubility of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1.

67. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the apical ligand exchange results in higher uptake of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1 in a tissue.

68. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the apical ligand exchange results in lower aggregation of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1.

69. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the apical ligand exchange results in low in vivo toxicity of the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula 1.

70. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the disease or condition resulting from the presence of neoplastic tissue is carcinoma.

71. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the carcinoma has metastasized to at least a portion of the brain of the patient.